

the Congress in a day or two—the Executive holds the opinion that the people have been well fed up with Congress in recent years and are deserving of a respite from vocal torments and political logrolling. He greatly desires that the shipping bill be passed. He is confident that if the machinery of the Senate is intelligently and sympathetically manipulated by the existing majority of twenty-two the measure can be put through without interfering with the appropriations and army and navy matters.

Leaders of his party who fully appreciate the importance of the shipping bill are not so optimistic on this score as is the President. In their judgment the shipping bill will take the place of the discredited bonus bill on the taxpayers of the country as the chief irritant in the Senatorial situation.

As long as the President insists that the shipping measure must be put to a vote Senator Lodge will keep the measure before the Senate. But more than one of the other leaders privately expressed the opinion that Presidential insistence on the shipping bill unquestionably would tie up the appropriation and other measures vital to the welfare of the public service.

Injection of Schemes.

Meantime the agricultural and other blocs, including that called into existence by the La Follette conference, will add to the gayeties and annoyances of the situation by dumping into the Senate all sorts of schemes, which will add to the confusion and possibly bring about a serious break in the Republican ranks.

The President and his advisers do not appear to be particularly concerned over the purely political aspects of the La Follette venture. Their appraisal of results in this connection will be to pull down the President from the leadership of his party and possibly drive him from the field of contenders in the next Presidential contest.

The national capital, preparing for a brilliant social season, expects the utmost thrill as a result of this development. The heart of Mr. Harding's critics in his own party. There is yet to be developed the exact line-up in the two houses over the Administration program which the President is soon to submit to Congress.

Lessons of the Election.

None of the leaders of either party seems to have correctly interpreted the lessons implied by the recent elections. The professional Washington view is entirely at variance with the general understanding of those results. As far as can be determined the Republican leaders in Congress have not moved to the formulation of a definite program to remove the causes which prompted the voters to rebuke the Republican party by using the Democratic party as a club rather than because of any admiration for Democratic pretensions.

In this respect the situation has not changed since the second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress adjourned in September after enacting the tariff bill and defeating the bonus bill by a narrow margin.

Senators and Representatives appearing for the final bout have brought along just as many "pork barrels" and raids on the Treasury as they took away with them. The admonitions of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury against any legislative projects that will add to the staggering deficit now confronting the Government have not apparently had the slightest effect.

The budget for 1924 submitted today and calling for \$3,186,543,234—about \$500,000,000 less than last year—has attracted little attention. The warning of Secretary Weeks that the "meager strength" of the army at present is fraught with dangers to the national interest was passed over indifferently. The same attitude was reflected toward the declaration of the naval Secretary that the personnel provided at the last session is "too small for efficiency."

The pacifist elements which at the last session ignored the wise counsel of the President and the heads of the armed establishments have already indicated their purpose to oppose the increases that are deemed vitally necessary by the executive authorities to place the country on a sound military and naval footing. The majority of Senators and Representatives defying leadership think only in political terms. Supporters of the Administration policies figure but little at present in their plans for not only the present but for the next session of Congress.

CONGRESS SETS RECORD WITH FOUR SESSIONS

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.

The sixty-seventh Congress to-day adjourned its second extraordinary session and convened its second regular one, all in a few minutes and without unusual formality.

Chaplain James Shera Montgomery of the House had to pray twice for that body within a few minutes. He formally opened the last sitting of the extraordinary session at 11:12 o'clock, and at noon he formally opened the regular session, which will run until March 4.

The sixty-seventh Congress is the first in American history to hold four sessions. President Harding called it in extraordinary session in April, 1921. It convened in regular session last December, and was called again in extraordinary session November 13, last.

Both houses adjourned soon after opening the regular session to-day as there was no business. Committees were appointed to meet the President, and Congress was in session and awaited his message. Vice-President Coolidge named Senator Lodge (Mass.) and Underwood (Ark.), and Speaker Gillett named Representative Mondell (Wyo.), Republican leader; Longworth (Ohio), and Garrett (Tenn.), Democratic leader.

The House received the budget of appropriations from the President and then listened to a speech by Representative Kahn (Cal.) attacking Clemenceau, authorized the Judiciary Committee to summon witnesses and proceed with the Daugherty impeachment hearing and named the joint resolution for the retirement of Justice Pitney of the Supreme Court.

\$8,000,000 IS ASKED TO IMPROVE HARBOR

Federal Estimates for Fiscal Year 1924 Submitted to Congress.

BULK FOR EAST RIVER

\$5,025,000 Would Be Expended Between Battery and Port Morris.

MILLION FOR HELL GATE

Army Engineers in Report Say Deep Channel There Will Be Ready Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—More than \$8,000,000 for improvement and maintenance work in New York harbor and the waters of its immediate vicinity in New York and New Jersey during the fiscal year 1924, beginning July 1, 1923, was recommended for appropriation by Congress to-day by the chief of engineers of the army who had charge of these projects.

For the East River, from the Battery to Port Morris, the largest appropriation is asked, \$5,025,000. This work calls for channels as follows: Upper New York Bay to Brooklyn Navy Yard, 40 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide; Brooklyn Navy Yard to Throg's Neck, 35 feet deep and varying from 550 to 1,000 feet wide, including 40 feet depth over reef between Negro Point and Negro Point Bluff; east of Blackwell's Island to English Point, Long Island City, 30 feet deep and varying from 500 to 900 feet wide; between South Brother and Berrian Islands, 20 feet deep and 300 feet wide; removal of Coontes reef to depth of 40 feet; removal of reefs and rocks outside main channel to give access to wharves: Fulton Ferry Reef, to a depth of 25 feet; Jay-street Reef, Corlear's Reef, 25 feet; Shell reef, 25 feet; Horn's Hook, 40 feet; Rhineclanfer reef, 26 feet, and reef off Oak Point, 30 feet. Construction of a dike in Pot Cove in Hell Gate is also asked.

\$26,000,000 to Complete Work.

To July 1 \$16,753,219 had been expended. It was estimated \$36,000,000 would be required to complete the work. It is estimated the \$5,025,000 will be spent as follows: Hell Gate, \$1,000,000; between Brooklyn Bridge and Hunt's Point, \$500,000; Middle Ground, \$300,000; Negro Point, \$225,000; other work, \$100,000.

The most obvious effect of the improvement is the increase in the number of vessels of large tonnage using the East River; also, though improvements have rendered low water navigation through Hell Gate safer for vessels up to about twenty to twenty-two feet draft, the shorter and safer inside route through Long Island Sound is not yet available for vessels of large tonnage because of insufficient depth through Hell Gate Channel.

By January 1 removal of rock from Hell Gate to provide an emergency channel of thirty-five feet depth will be completed.

Station Island Sound, between New York and New Jersey, would be given \$1,000,000 for continuance of channel work.

For Newark Bay \$500,000 is asked. This project, on which \$635,399 has been expended, will require \$1,410,330 more.

For the cooperative project for making a great harbor in Jamaica Bay, L. I., \$500,000 would be appropriated to dredge a thirty foot channel entrance. On this project \$12,738 has been spent, and it is estimated \$11,320,000 will be required, exclusive of \$425,973 now available.

Lower Harbor Gets \$318,000.

For Raritan Bay, \$500,000 will be required to dredge South Amboy channel, Westchester Creek, lying wholly within Greater New York and connecting with the East River, would be allotted \$145,000.

In New York lower harbor \$318,000 would be spent in removing shoals in the main entrance channels and in continuing the improvement on Anchorage Channel.

For the Bronx River, \$200,000 is asked. It will be used in extending the improved channel in the Westchester avenue bridge by dredging and rock removal.

The Harlem River project, which calls for a channel 15 feet deep and 400 feet wide from East River to Hudson River, will require \$250,000 for the year. On this project \$2,213,955 has been spent, and \$1,505,000 will be required to complete it.

On Buttermilk Channel, between Brooklyn and Governors Island, a project calling for a channel thirty feet deep and 1,200 feet wide, from the Upper Bay to the East River, \$300,000 would be spent. To date \$548,550 has been spent on this project, and \$1,808,000 more will be needed.

For the Hudson River channel from the Battery and Ellis Island to the northern limits of New York City, \$109,000 is called for.

For supervision of New York harbor, \$397,000 will be required.

BIG CHAMPAGNE STOCKS HERE SEEKING MARKET

Wine Merchants Ask Mellon How Stores Can Be Sold.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.

New York wine merchants overstocked with champagne and other rare vintages for which there is now no immediate sale by legal methods appealed to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to-day to aid them to dispose of some of their surplus supplies in a lawful manner. They seek some relaxation of the rules governing sale of medicinal liquors.

Mr. Mellon was impressed with the justice of the plea but saw no way under the law for the merchants to obtain relief unless their stocks were sold at wholesale.

Reports of prohibition officials showed that instances are rare where higher priced wines are prescribed and that therefore retail druggists need little of them. The stocks of the wine merchants were acquired lawfully and are lawful, held.

BUDGET BUREAU ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1923-24

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Here are the Budget Bureau's figures on estimated Government receipts and appropriations for the fiscal year 1924, as compared with estimated receipts and actual appropriations for the present fiscal year of 1923, both exclusive of postal receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.			
	1924.	1923.	
Internal revenue	\$2,425,000,000	\$2,400,000,000	
Customs	425,000,000	450,000,000	
Miscellaneous	511,812,359	579,862,959	
Totals	\$3,361,812,359	\$3,429,862,959	
APPROPRIATIONS.			
	1924.	1923.	
Legislative establishment	\$14,418,512	\$14,504,165	
Executive office	382,850	396,555	
Special repairs, Executive Mansion	25,000	25,000	
Department of Agriculture	81,251,613	62,412,036	
Department of Commerce	15,715,535	20,618,496	
Department of Interior	116,297,752	127,514,157	
Department of Justice	18,751,056	18,631,205	
Department of Labor	6,203,556	7,490,188	
Navy Department	296,924,025	298,324,265	
State Department	16,068,288	11,095,201	
Treasury Department	148,888,862	160,627,266	
War Department, including Panama Canal	326,517,300	346,894,386	
District of Columbia	25,043,973	25,990,050	
Veterans' Bureau	440,313,000	422,077,324	
Shipping Board	50,411,500	100,455,000	
Other independent offices, duty	27,116,556	27,116,556	
Total ordinary	\$899	\$899	

Reduction of principal, interest on public debt, New York, N. Y., and other miscellaneous items for the year 1924, as compared with estimated receipts and actual appropriations for the present fiscal year of 1923, both exclusive of postal receipts and expenditures:

Grand total, \$135,000,000 discount series of 1918, due January 1, 1923.

ASKS \$71,515,410 FOR WATERWAYS

Chief of Army Engineers Recommends Increased Outlays Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Work on the country's rivers, harbors and other waterways will require \$71,515,410 during the year beginning July 1, 1923, according to estimates submitted to Congress to-day by the chief of engineers of the army, under whose direction these works are carried on. River and harbor improvement alone will require \$67,110,410, compared with an allotment of \$41,008,720 for the fiscal year of 1922.

The Mississippi River would receive the largest share, its total, including the work of the Mississippi River Commission, aggregating more than \$2,400,000. New York harbor and the waters in its vicinity will require more than \$8,000,000.

Ohio River locks and dams and improvements call for \$7,325,000. Wilkes Dam, at Muscle Shoals nitrate plant, would be given \$7,500,000 for use in continuing work there at a slightly increased rate.

The larger recommendations include also: Monongahela River, \$2,000,000; Columbia and Lower Willamette rivers, \$1,200,000; Missouri River, \$1,500,000; Coos Bay, Ore., \$2,210,000; Galveston Channel and Harbor and channel to Texas City, \$1,100,000; Houston Ship Canal, \$1,100,000; Sacramento River, \$1,000,000; Cumberland River, in Kentucky and Tennessee, \$950,000; channel Arkansas Pass to Corpus Christi, Tex., \$760,000; harbor at Sabine Pass, Tex., \$760,000; Port Arthur Canal, \$800,000; Los Angeles Harbor, \$780,000; Humboldt (Cal.) bay and harbor, \$27,450; Wilmington (Del.) harbor, \$750,000; Baltimore harbor and channels, \$500,000; Norfolk Harbor, \$281,550; Milwaukee Harbor, \$181,000; St. Johns River, Fla., \$181,000; Tampa Harbor, \$495,000; Cape Fear River, N. C., \$120,000; Intracoastal waterway, Mississippi River to Bayou Teche, \$465,000; Intracoastal waterways, Calcasieu River to Sabine River, Tex., \$600,000, and inland waterway, Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort Inlet, N. C., \$200,000.

NEW CAMP FRAUD SUITS INVOLVE \$29,000,000

Government Accuses Builders of Six Cantonnments.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.

The Government to-day filed civil suits in Federal District courts against the builders of Camp Dix and five other army cantonnments to recover an aggregate of \$29,000,000. This makes a total of ten civil suits of similar kind aggregating \$50,000,000 filed within the last ten days. Cantonnments involved in the six suits filed to-day were:

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., built by Irwin & Leighton, \$6,500,000. Suit was filed at Trenton, N. J.; original cost \$13,545,656. Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, \$5,000,000; original cost \$2,881,592. Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Rinehart & Dennis Company, \$7,000,000; original cost \$15,671,878. Suit was filed at Richmond, Va.; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., Porter Brothers, \$5,000,000; original cost \$12,846,172. Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., James Stewart & Co., \$5,000,000; original cost \$12,748,596. Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, Charles Weiss Sons, \$4,500,000; original cost \$11,296,301.

All the suits are almost identical and each charged "fraud, connivance, waste and improper use of funds and material."

It is declared that unless allied ships evacuate the refugees within a week they will be deported into the interior.

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Senator - Elect Shipstead, Minnesota, Helps to Prevent Confirmation.

PRESIDENT TO INSIST

Will Nominate St. Paul Man Again and Also Others Held Up.

HEARINGS WILL BE GIVEN

Miss Lucile Anderson, Ohio, to Be First Woman Secretary of Legislation.

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New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.

Insurgents in the Senate, aided and abetted by Senator-elect Shipstead (Minn.) to-day blocked the confirmation of Pierce Butler of St. Paul as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

President Harding will have to re-name Mr. Butler and others who also failed of confirmation if he still desires them to fill the posts. He is expected to take that action within a day or so. In that event the nominations will be sent to committees, where hearings will be held.

In holding up Mr. Butler's appointment while the action of the Senate was taken behind closed doors, Senator Norris (Neb.) made no secret of his part in blocking it.

Senator Norris Explains.

"Without giving the opposition a chance to be heard," he said, "the Judiciary Committee made a favorable report upon the nomination of Butler. Strong objections to the confirmation from leading citizens all over the country have reached the Senate, the opposition including Senator-elect Shipstead. My purpose in taking the step I did was to give the opposition a chance to be heard."

"Senator-elect Shipstead, who is camping here, pending final action by the Senate on the Butler nomination, candidly admitted that he was leading the fight against the confirmation."

"Many prominent persons in Minnesota and elsewhere," he said, "are opposed to elevating Mr. Butler to the Supreme Court. They take the position that his close alliance with the large railroads and other corporations unfit him to look after the interests of the great masses as a member of that court."

Charges to Be Brought.

Since Mr. Shipstead cannot take the oath of office until March 4 he will be unable to fight the nomination of Mr. Butler from the floor of the Senate. However, his charges will be brought before the Judiciary Committee when that body again considers the re-nomination of Mr. Butler.

Should the committee make a favorable report then the fight will be carried to the floor of the Senate by Senators La Follette (Wis.), Norris (Neb.) and Ladd (N. D.).

So far no Democratic Senator has indicated that he will oppose the nomination of Mr. Butler, who is a Democrat.

Besides Mr. Butler the Senate failed to confirm other important nominations. These included:

The coal commissioner—the fact finding body—named in keeping with the Borah bill composed of John Hays Hammond, Washington, former Vice-President Marshall (Ind.), Samuel Alschuler (Ill.), Clark Howell (Ga.), George Otis Smith (Me.), Edward T. Devine (N. Y.) and Charles F. Neill, Washington, D. C.

George V. Denny, Collector of Customs, Savannah. His nomination was held up in the second session of this Congress by the late Senator Watson (Ga.) on the ground that Mr. Denny was personally objectionable to him. Senator Harris (Ga.) has taken up the fight against Mr. Denny.

Walker L. Cohen, to be Comptroller of Customs, New Orleans. He is a negro and the nomination is opposed by Senator Randall (La.).

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Miss Lucile Atterson of Columbus, Ohio, as secretary of an embassy or legation of the fourth class. She is the first woman ever to get an appointment in the diplomatic service to represent this country.

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Senator Couzens Refuses to Talk with Newberry

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—Senator James Couzens refused to-day to discuss with former Senator Truman H. Newberry any matters now before Congress.

"I have had all the conferences I need with this man," he said.

Newberry had asked the new Senator to talk over pending legislation with him, Senator Couzens said.

This announcement and the statement that he would present his resignation as Mayor to the Council Tuesday night were made by Senator Couzens upon his arrival from New York to-day. He has appointed Walter Dorsey, former secretary to Senator Newberry as his secretary.

DAVIS DENIES QUOTA LAW BARS WORKERS

Defends Arrangement, Saying Many More Aliens Might Have Come In.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary of Labor Davis, on his return to-day from a two months' trip through the West, assailed arguments advanced by proponents of the proposal to let down the immigration bars.

"In travelling about the country during the last two months," he said, "I have found a constant agitation which apparently seeks to let down all of the bars against immigration. The argument is put forward that because we have reached industrial prosperity after one of the greatest depressions we have ever known we must open wide our gates to European immigration to provide labor for our industries."

"This argument is entirely fallacious for several reasons. There is an impression that the 3 per cent. law has operated arbitrarily to limit our immigration from all European countries. Nothing could be further from the truth. Those who are now opposing the law forget that the law would have permitted the admission of thousands more immigrants in the last two years if they had sought admission."

"In the last fiscal year less than one-half of the quotas that could be admitted under the laws have come from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Germany. The percentages of quotas filled during the last fiscal year are Denmark, 87.6 per cent.; United Kingdom, including England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, 53.3 per cent.; Norway, 48.7 per cent.; Sweden, 43.8 per cent.; Germany, 28 per cent."

Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in a report sent yesterday to all members of that organization said the present quota immigration law, while not ideal, has rendered a great service to the country.

The Chamber, Mr. Ecker said, believes in selective immigration and holds that Congress will serve the nation best if the statute is amended gradually and progressively.

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